For New York and Its Vicinity:

Fair and warmer; variable winds.

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VOL. LXIII.-NO. 188. FOR CUBAN RECOGNITION.

THE HOUSE RESOLUTIONS AGREED TO BY THE CONFEREES.

Mr. Sherman Reported the Agreement to the Senate for Immediate Action, but as Senators Desired to Debate, It Was Made the Special Order for Monday Next.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The conferees on the Cuban resolutions agreed to the House resolutions without change. Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, afterward presented the report to the Senate. The report recommends that "the Senate receile from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same."

Hale (Rep., Me.) inquired whether it was Mr. Sherman's purpose to have immediate action on the report; and, on being informed that that was Mr. Sherman's desire. he said that he did not suppose that the conerence report was to be crowded through the Senate to-day. He was not prepared to speak on the important subject.

Mr. Sherman disclaimed any desire to force the report through to-day if Senators desired to debate it. Still he might properly refer to the very large vote given in the Senate to the resolutions. There were some little differences, he said, between the House resolutions and the Senate resolutions; but, after careful consideration, the conferees had agreed to the House resolutions. He had no objection to the report going over, and he suggested that it be made the special order for 2 o'clock on Monday

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) expressed his satisfaction at Mr. Sherman's consenting to a delay. The committee of conference might have given the matter very careful consideration, and that was precisely what the rest of the Senators ought to be able to do. He had voted for the Senate resolutions; but now he reserved his judgment.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) said he could inderstand the request of the Senator from Maine to be a very reasonable one: but he regretted that that Senator had not spoken on the subject when the resolutions were before the Senate. He had thought that the Senator refrained from doing so because he wanted that important subject speedily disposed of in the interest not only of Cuba, but of the United States. He had himself also refrained from speaking, although he was not satisfied with the Senate resolutions. In his judgment they were not strong enough. He had been deliberately in favor of action by the United States for the recognition and maintenance of the independence of Cuba. If he had his way, he would have such action by Congress and the President as was required by the interests of humanity and by the enlightened interests of the United States

humanity and by the enlightened interests of the United States.

He would have this country recognize and maintain, at the risk of war with Spain, the independence of the island of Cuba. France did that in the American Revolution, and it was an undying glory in that nation's crown of honor. So he thought that when the independence of Cuba was achieved—and he hoped and believed it would be at no very distant day—that island would be at no very distant day—that island would be at no the United States by ties of undying gratitude, growing out of the fact that the United States declared and maintained, at the risk of war with Spain or any other nation, the independence of Cuba.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) asked Mr. Chandler's meaning as to attaching Cuba to the United States. Did he mean annexation?

"Attached by a sentiment of gratitude for our timely and helpful action," Mr. Chandler replied.

Attached by a sentiment of gratitude for our timely and helpful action," Mr. Chandler replied.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) declared that he sympathized very warmly with popular feeling on the Cuban question. He thought that the conduct of the war against the Cubans was abhorrent to the common feelings of humanity, and that the conduct of the Spanish Government was such as to deserve the severest condemation. But there were some other confiderations which should make Senators stop and think occasionally before voting. The United States was giving offence not only to a power which was not the most considerable on earth, but to some other powers in Europe, unfill the United States had exposed itself to unfilendly criticism. He did not want to prophesy, but it was within the limits of possibility that the United States would find itself involved in a war, not with one nation, but with more than one. That was really possible. He had no sympathy with people who, when war is spoken of, said it never would come. War came when people did not expect it. And he had no respect for the judgment of those men who talked about the commons physical power of the nation and about the fewer ten he had no respect for the judgment of those men who talked about the enormous physical power of the nation and about the five or ten millions of freemen soldiers. "What would they do." Mr. Hawley exclaimed in passionate tones, "without coast defences? March down to the sandy beach of New Jersey and offer themselves as food for the enemy's cannon? Nothing else. I take it for granted that those gentlemen who are so ready to talk loudly and eloquently of war and to give offence so readily, will vote for the bill making appropriations for coast defences, and also for a very large in crease of the navy."

Mr. Sherman's proposition was agreed to, and the conference report was made the special

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Ir. Sherman's proposition was agreed to,

the conference report was made the special
er for 2 o'clock on Monday next. The full text of the concurrent resolutions as adopted in conference is as follows:

shopted in conference is as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), that in the opinion of Congress a state of public war exists in Cuba, the parties to which are entitled to beligerent rights, and the United States should observe a strict neutrality between the beligerents.

Resolved, That Congress deplores the destruction of life and property caused by the war now waging in that Island, and believing that the only permanent solution of the contest, equally in the interests of Spain, the people of Cuba, and other nations, would be in the establishment of a government by the choice of the people of Cuba, it is the sense of Congress that the Government of the United States should use its good offices and friendly influence to that end.

that end. That the United States has not inter-rened in struggles between any European Govern-ments and their colonies on this continent; but from the very close relations between the people of the United States and those of Cuba, in consequence of its proximity and the extent of the commerce be-tween the two peoples, the present war is entail-ing such losses upon the people of the United States that Congress is of opinion that the Government of the United States should be prepared to protect the legitlimate interests of our citizens by intervention if necessary.

The general belief that the President and Sec-The general belief that the President and Secretary Olney are determined not to take any action toward the recognition of Cuban beliggerency, no matter what pressure may be brought to bear upon them, has now become a settled conviction in the minds of Congressmen, and many of them are disposed to resent the evident disposition of the Administration to ignore Congress on all occasions. In the Senate only six votes were recorded against the passage of the original Cuban resolutions and in the House only revenien, and yet the President is evidently determined to pay no attention whatever to the action of Congress. There is still no original Cuban resolutions and in the House only seventeen, and yet the President is evidently seventeen, and yet the President is evidently determined to pay no attention whatever to the action of Congress. There is still no explanation of why the leaders of the Senate and the House allowed the resolutions to retain their "concurrent" form and thus make it unnecessary for them to be presented to the President, but there seems to be no doubt that this was done at the suggestion of the President and Secretary of State. A large majority of the members of both Houses of Congress favored action that would make it obligatory on the part of the Executive to issue a preclamation or in some wav officially recognize the Cuban beligerency, and they threaten to make themselves heard if any attempt shall be made by the President to create the impression that the action of Congress means nothing more than a perfunctory expression of opinion. Senator Allen of Nebraska has already introduced a joint resolution directing the President to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, but he has not yet succeeded in getting consideration for it. There are several other members of both Houses who declare that the President shall not be allowed to escape making an official utterance on the Cuban question, and that they will see to it that further and more mandatory action is taken by Congress if he ignores the adoption of the concurrent resolutions.

FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA. Senator Atlen Introduces a Resolution and

Has Trouble with Senator Hale.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- During the morning business in the Senate to-day Mr. Atlen (Pop., Neb.) introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to issue proclamation recognizing the political independence of Cuba, and asked unanimous consent to submit some observations. "Let it go over," Mr. Halo (Rep., Me.) inter-

posed. The Vice-President asked whether there was

any objection to Mr. Allen's request. 'I will not object," Mr. Hale said, " but I call the attention of the Senator from Nebraska to

the importance of observing the rule, which requires Imperatively that on objection to any measure it shall go over, and unless the Senator believes that there is some distinctively good reason why he should submit remarks at the present time, I hope he will not ask unanimous onsent to break the rule. I will not object

"I suppose," said Mr. Allen, "that the Senator from Maine would do me the courtesy to let me make my request before he objects to it." "I do," Mr. Hale replied, "I withhold my objection."

"I do not want to insist," said Mr. Allen, "but I warn the Senator from Maine now that If he objects there will be no unanimous consent for anything he brings in so long as I au

Mr. Hale-I do not think that the Senator from Nebraska understood me. I said that if the Senator himself believed that there was some good reason why he should submit remarks I would not object. I leave that matter

entirely to him.

Mr. Ailen-I certainly supposed there was some reason for submitting some remarks or I would not have asked unanimous consent to do so.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) inquired whether

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) inquired whether he was right in supposing that the Senator from Nebraska gave notice that, if unanimous consent were not given to him, no other unanimous consent would be given this session.

"Nothing of the kind," Mr. Allen replied. "The Senator from Maine has, for the third time within two weeks, objected to my addressing the Chair, while he himself is constantly out of order, and is constantly asking unanimous consent. And I said that if he persisted in making objections to me, he would not obtain unanimous consent so far as I am concerned."

cerned."
"The Senator from Nebraska," Mr. Hale remarked, "cannot alone keep up a vendetta. I

obtain unanimous consent so far as I am concerned."

The Senator from Nebraska," Mr. Hais remarked, "cannot alone keep up a vendetta. I shall utterly decline to be on relations with him which would oblige me all the time to watch him and pay him off for something he may have done. He and I should be in better business than that."

"What business is before the Senate," Mr. Wolcott asked the Vice-President, "which allows this triangular interchange of remarks between the Senators from Maine, Nebraska, and New Hampshire?"

The Vice-President explained the situation, "I could have delivered my speech in two minutes," Mr. Allen remarked, with an air of disgust. "I now withdraw my request for unanimous consent."

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Allen, in speaking of his resolution after the adjournment of the Senate, said:

"The people of the United States have, no doubt, been led, by the bassage of the concurrent resolutions on Friday, to believe that we have recognized the political independence, or at least the beliligerent rights of the people of Cuba. This belief is erroneous. We have done nothing of the kind. We have only given voice to Congressional sympathy with the Cuban patriots, which is of no particular value to them under the circumstances. I trust that the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom these resolutions were referred, will not centent themselves with having presented to us and secured the passage of the concurrent resolutions on Friday, but that they will, in a spirit of fairness to the country, and fairness and justice to the struggling patriots of Cuba, speedily return these joint resolutions to us in their present, or some other proper form, to the end that they may be enacted and have the force of law and be sent to the Fresident for his approval.

"It would not be proper for me to asticipate the action of the Fresident, I have no right to suppose from anything he has said or done that he would not sign them, and thus give them the force of law.

ANOTHER CONSULATE ATTACKED.

A Mob Smashes the Windows in Our Con

sulate at Valencia, MADRID, March 5 .- The university at Valencia has been closed; Rioters in that city went to the American Consulate. hooted the Consul and the United States, and smashed the windows of the building with stones and other missiles. The police dispersed the mob, but had much difficuity in doing so.

It is feared that the students at the universities that have not been already closed will issue a manifesto against the closing of the others. In the event of their doing this all the univer-

sities in the kingdom will be shut up. Commander Villamil of the Royal Navy will inspecting the cruisers that have been offered to the Government by private firms in that coun

It is expected that four of the cruisers will be bought and added to the Spanish navy. The student who burned an American flag here vesterday has been ordered to lose a year's studies. He will also be criminally prosecuted The other students who were arrested for participation in the disorderly demonstration gainst the United States will be handed over to the police courts for punishment.

SPAIN'S PLAN OF ACTION.

Will Protest to the Powers If We Payor

MADRID, March 5.- It is announced this morning that in the event of the United States Goverent rights of the Cubans the Government will prepare a memorandum making an energetic rotest against such action and send it to all of the European Ministries.

A popular subscription has been opened in San Sebastian, the money raised to be devoted to he purchase of war ships. The subscriptions have reached the aggregate sum of 8,000

Demonstrations against the action of the American Senate and House of Representatives were held in Toledo, Seville, Granada, Cadiz, and Malaga last evening. The only one of especial importance was that at Malaga, where he police were obliged to charge upon the mob

and to protect the United States Consulate. Decrees closing the universities in Madrid. Barcelona, and Granada have been signed, and cans of Valencia are making preparations to hold a meeting on Sunday to protest against the recognition of the belligerency of the

Cuban rebels. The Cabinet has decided that Spain does not need a loan, and has resolved to authorize the fitting out of privateers in the event of war. Italian and English ship owners have telegraphed to the Ministry inquiring as to the intentions of the Government. The Government has examined proposals submitted by an English shipping firm which offers to sell two fast cruisers of 4,000 tons each, and the vessels will

cruisers of 4,000 tons each, and the vessels will probably be bought. The Transatlantic Company has offered to the Government the use of six of their best steamers and the Government has accepted the offer.

HAVANA, March 5.—All the merchants of Cienfaegos have agreed to cancel the orders given to their correspondents in the United States as a protest against the action of the American Congress on the Cuban question. The merchants talked of holding a demonstration, but Captain-General Weyler prohibited it. The Chamber of Commerce here met to-day to consider the question of taking similar action. Get. Weyler advised that hamber to be product.

There is talk of stepping the exportation of tobacco in biales, and to bermit the export of the manufactured preductionly.

Lowton, March 5.—The Pull Mail Gazette, continuing its comments on the action of the

the manufactures presence only.

Loxinos, March 5. The Pall Mail Gazette, continuing its comments on the action of the United States Senate and House of Representatives in regard to Cuba, consures the present mood of the Senate, which was formerly so dignified a body. "The responsible House of Representatives," the Gazette adds, "is now the only body in which the United States has faith. The House is in sympathy with Cuba and does not love Spain, but it is animated by a sense of responsibility not only to the country which it represents but to the world at large. The action of the Senate has turned symmathy toward a country which is now weak, but is remembered for the proud position it once occupied. Spain has neglected her duty to Cuba, but the action of the United States Senate is enough to make the rest of the world condone her neglect."

The Spanish Butcher Weyler Is not more dangerous than the cough or cold, that you may cure in a few hours with Riker's Expecto-

THE PRESIDENT ATTACKED Republicana Hold Two Conventions-Me-

HIS SPEECH AT CARNEGIE HALL RESENTED IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Hartman of Montana Denounces that Part of the Speech in Which the President Speaks of "Corrupt and Unsafe States and Undestrable Territories,"

WASHINGTON, March 5.- The dry routine of debate in the House to-day upon the question of fixing the salary of a Federal marshal was interrupted by a speech from Mr. Hartman (Rep., Mon.) resenting President Cleveland's remarks in his Carnegie Hall missionary speech on Tuesday night, in which he spoke of "corrupt and unsafe States and undesirable Territories" in the West. Mr. Hartman had only five minutes of his own time in which to make his speech, but he had studied over his part, and had conferred with Western Senators and members before writing out what he had to say. The Western men have not the slightest hesitation in being quoted in their statements against the President, and Senators Teller and Dubois and others have publicly given expression to the sentiment expressed by Mr. Hartman on the floor. There was an informal meeting to-day in which it was suggested that resolutions of censure be introduced, but this plan was abandoned, as it was impracticable, and because it would be manifestly improper for the Speaker to recognize a member for any such

When Mr. Hartman made his speech to-day dozen members on both sides tried to take him from the floor by interruptions and points of order, but they were ignored by Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, who was in the Chair, and the Montana man finished his speech as he originally intended. It is not known whether the matter will be allowed to rest where it is. The indignation of the Western men is very great, but many of the Senators are of the opinion that It would be beneath the dignity of the Senate to allow the President to be formally criticised for remarks made at a gathering of such a charac ter as that over which he presided in New York. Because of his opposition to the prevailing sentiment in Congress favorable to the cause of Cuba, and because of his general disincilnation to agree with Congress about many important matters Mr. Cleveland is very unpopular in both Houses, and when opportunity offers his enemies in both parties will make themselves

heard. Mr. Hartman got the floor on a formal motion to strike out the last word of an amendment which had been offered to the pending bill. He said:

'On the third day of March, in the city of New York, in Carnegie Hall, at a religious meeting, the President of the United States gave utterance, or is reported by the public press to have given utterance, to language which I send to the Clerk's desk to have printed in the Record, but certain portions of which I will now read and bring to the attention of the committee.'

Mr. Hartman then read as follows:

But it is not only as your fellow citizen, but as the Chief Executive officer of your Government, that I desire to speak, for I am entirely certain that I serve well our entire people, whose servant I am, when I here testify to the benefit our country has received through home missionary effort, and when I join you in an attempt to extend and strengthen that effort. it must also be confessed that removal from old omes and associations to a new and more primitive home has a tendency among honest and re actiers to smother scruples and to breed teleration of evis and indifference to Christianizing and elevat-ing agencies. These conditions, if unchecked and un-corrected, fix upon the new community by their growth and expansion a character and disposition which, while dangerous to peace and order in the early stages of settlement develop into badly regulated municipalities corrupt and unsafe territories, and undestrable States.

"Mr. Chairman," continued Mr. Hartman, whatever may be my individual opinion of the President of the United States matters not, and it would not be proper for me to state it here. For the office of President of the United States I have a supreme regard. The legitimate functions of that office are limited to those enumerated in our Constitution and laws. right of the Chief Executive to wilfully and wantonly, in public address or otherwise, insult any of the citizens or any State of the republic overwhom he has been called to preside. He has been advised that a majority of the citizens of certain territories were antagonistic to his peculiar financial and economic views, and under the clock of a supposed religious address, before a religious organization, and with gross impropriety, and for the purpose of preventing the achievement of the rights of Statehood to which they aspire and are entitled, he gave utterance as Chief Executive to this unfounded slander against these citizens and States of the republic whose interests he is sworn to protect and uphold. The percentage of crime in those States and Territories will not exceed that found in the State of New York, where the President seems to think all virtue resides.

"Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the citizens of the States and Territories thus slandered and maligned by the Chief Executive, I here and now repel the insult, and respectfully suggest that the greatest need in this country for the work of the missionary, the schoolmaster, and the statesman will be found at the White House." [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Hartman, however, was not permitted to conclude without interruption. He had spoken two or three minutes only, when Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.), in a haiting, inculring fashion, hooking toward the Democratic side, rose to a point of order, saying: "If there is nobady on this floor that is related to the President by thes of affinity or consanguinity, social or political—"

Mr. Hartman dimpatiently—Mr. Chairman, I want the point of order stated. I do not propose that my time shall be consumed in this way.

Mr. Powers—The point of order, Mr. Chairman, is that it is not permissible here to reflect upon a coördinate branch of the Government. wantonly, in public address or otherwise, insult any of the citizens or any State of the republic

Mr. Powers—The point of order, Mr. Chairman, is that it is not permissible here to reflect upon a coordinate branch of the Government. The Fresident is a coordinate branch of this Government, and I think the language of the gentleman from Montana is rot only—

Mr. Hartman—I am not reflecting upon the President, Mr. Chairman. I am reflecting upon the Sentiments which the President utters, and I have a right to do that.

Mr. Powers—I want a ruling on the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman—The Chair does not feel that he is called upon to rule on that point; that is to say that the remarks of the gentleman from Montana come within the rule. [Applause.]

Mr. Powers—I do not propose, however, to be classed as an Administration man. [Laughter.]

Mr. Miles (Bem., Md.)—Mr. Chairman, I make the point that the remarks of the gentleman from Montana are not relevant to the matter pending before this committee, and I call for the reading of the rule on that subject.

The Chairman—The Chair will state to the gentleman from Maryland that in the five nimutes' debate the largest liberty is accorded to gentlemen to discuss questions, and they are not held rigidily to the rule which he invokes.

There was much confusion at this point, Republicans crowding about Mr. Hartman, and some of the Ilemears sustaining Mr. Miles, who appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The constinute of the gentleman from the decision of the Chair.

publicans crowding about Mr. Hartman, and some of the Democrats sustaining Mr. Miles, who appealed from the decision of the Chair. The question being taken, the decision of the Chair was sustained.

The Chairman The gentleman from Montana will proceed. [Laughter.]

Before Mr. Hartman had finished, the five minutes allowed by the rules expired, but he was continuing, overtheless, when the Chairman rapped him to order, and another scene of confusion and disorder essued. onfusion and disorder ensued.

Mr. Hartman -1 ask unanimous consent for

one minute more.

Mr. Sulzer (Bern., N. Y.)—I object to the gentleman proceeding. He is out of order.

Mr. Grosvenor - He is not going to proceed out of order, I can assure the gentleman. [Laugh-The Chairman The Chair has said that debate is in order.

Mr. Hartman then concluded his speech, and the scene ended.

Ex-Gov. Russell Denounces the World. Bosrov, March 5.-Ex-Gov. William E. Russell characterizes the alleged interview with him printed in the New York World this morning as an outrage. The bogus interview sets forth the ex-tovernor as a champion of Secretary Ones for President. A Borld man called on him in Washington, he said, but he refused emphatically to discuss Presidential possibilities. Why the paper should deliberately misrepresent him he cannot understand.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the standard

MORTON'S FLORIDA VOTES.

Kinleyites Say Their Delegates Are Regular TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 5. At 4:10 this morning, after an all-night ression, the anti-Mc-Kinley element in the Republican Convention, made up of friends of Morton, Allison, and other candidates, bolted and held a Convention of their own. The bolt had been arranged and a hall provided The bolters carried with them seventy-nine of the 230 delegates in the Con-

The regular Convention, made up officiends of the Ohioan then selected these delegates at large to St. Louis: J. E. Lee, J. G. Long, E. T. Skinner, and L. W. Livingston. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the Government siding in the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. A resolution of sympathy for Cuba was also adopt-

The bolters selected these delegates at large to St. Louis, who are for anybody to beat McKinley: E. R. Gunny, H. W. Chandler, H. S. Chubb, and S. H. Coleman.

The fight for McKinley was led by National Committeeman John G. Long and Chairman Dennis Eagan and Secretary Joe Lee of the State Committee. E. R. Gunby and H. S. Chubb-led the fight for Morton, and were aided by the friends of Reed, Allison, and Quay.

friends of Reed, Allison, and Quay.

Deacon Hackett was clated last night over his telegrams about the Florida State Convention at Tallalianssee. Deacon Hackett said that two State Conventions were held, one choosing four delegates who are unnestrated, and the other naming four who are piedged to Morton by resolution.

"flow, Morton," the Deacon said last night, "had a clear majority of the 218 delegates elected to the State Convention. When the Mc-Kinley people learned this they got up contests in enough counties to just overcome the majority should all their contests be allowed. They did not question the legality of the election of 103 Morton delegates. We had a majority of the State Committee with us, as was demonstrated by the vote of 28 to 12 on the contest in Duval county, which includes Jacksonville.
"It was after this vote was taken that Chair-"It was after this vote was taken that Chair-

Jacksonville.
"It was after this vote was taken that Chairman Eagan of the State Committee, a McKinley man, determined to hold a Convention of his own, He made up the roll of the Convention to suit himself, putting on it the McKinley delegates and then naming a committee of contested seats made up principally of contesting delegates. This was resented by the majority of the State Committee and another Convention was certainteed by a majority of the regularly elected delegates, supported by a majority of the State Committee.

This Convention elected four delegates at large, whose election was certified by the signatures of the majority of the State Committee. The fact that they had lost the State dawned on the opposition so late that they did not get up any contests in the two Congress district conventions, and these have been carried for the Governor.

Mr. Hackett received a score or more of telegrams from Taliahasse yesterday reactive to the situation. The following tells the story of the fight from the Morton point of year.

grams from Taliahasse vesterday renative to the stration. The tolowing tells the story of the fight from the Morton point of view:

"TALLAHASSEE, March 5. At 4 o'clock this morning, after the report of the Committee on Credentials, which seated the fraudulent consestants, the Morton delegates organized a Convention, with 155 fairly elected delegates, representing 33 counties out of 45 in the State, and with 22 State Committeemen out of 43, two counties baying no committeemen. with 22 State Committeemen out of 43, two counties having no committeemen.

"The Convention unanimously adopted a Morton resolution and elected as delegates at large to 85. Louis E. R. Gunby, H. W. Chandler, H. S. Chubb, and the fley John Coleman. The Earan Convention passed to resolutions and endorsed nobody for the Presidency.

"The Second Congress District Convention assembled in the evening and elected Walter G. Robinson and James W. Archibald district delegates to St. Louis. They are both Morton mep. The Convention adopted Morton resolutions."

CONTESTS AT ST. LOUIS.

Wise for McKinley Southern Delegates to Take Out Accident Insurance.

All of the indications in the Southern States where battles royal are going on for Republican national delegates point to a long list of contests to be settled by the Committee on Credentials at St. Louis. This was the interpretation put upon affairs in the South yesterday by Republicans with their eyes wide open when their ears are not glued to the earth. The battle for delegates is among the friends of Morton, McKinley, Reed, and Allison. Each candidate has some able citizens at work. The fight is bound to develop contesting delegations in nearly all of the Southern States, and then all nearly all of the Southern States, and then all will move on St. Louis and "have it out" be-fore the Committee on Credentials, which is made up of one delegate from each State, who is named by the sitting delegation, or rather the delegation which is supwho is mined by the second unequality or rather the delegation which is supposed to be requiar. The candidate who captures the Committee on Credentials will be in luck, but need not necessarily be set down as a winner. He wasn't at Minneapolis, where Quay and the anti-flarrison men controlled the committee and fooled away their strength by unnecessary delays. Quay was overconfident. He believed that he could hold the majority of the committee, but day by day it slipped away or became amenable to other influences. In view of this experience it was said yesterday that if the anti-McKinley folks capture the Committee on Credentias there will not be a second's delay in cetting together, organizing, and deciding the contests. The celerity with which the McKinley desgates in these contests will be fired through the roof of the wigwam may be imagined even at this distance.

CALLING A HALT ON M'KINLEY. Breach of Faith Charged by the Illinois

Republican State Chairman. CHICAGO, March 5.-Chairman Jamieson of he State Republican Committee of Illinois declared to-day that the work of the McKinley people in getting the delegates from the Seventh Congress district instructed for the Ohioan would prove costly for the candidate. He ac-used the McKinley agents and editors of a greach of faith, saying that the understanding with Major McKinley, when he was here reith Major Mckinley, when he was here re-ently, was that no delegates from Illinois would e so instructed to vote for him. If the votes of linois were needed to nominate him, they were be east as a unit. Chairman Jamieson as-cred that from now on McKinley would get no istructed delegates from Illinois unless he won hem by a fair fight.

BOLT IN TEXAS. Two Conventions in a Congress District

Reed Leading In the State. Austin, Tex., March 5.—The Republicans of his Congress district held a convention here to-day to elect delegates to the National finally split, two conventions being held. elected delegates known favor Reed for President and the other sent a delegation which will support McKinley or Allison. The last was dominated by the Caney element, and was composed largely of negrous. Reed, it is now asserted, holds seven out of ten of the districts in the State.

More Contesting Delegates from Mississippi JACKSON, Miss., March 5. The Seventh Congress District Republican Convention here today wound up in a row, as did the State Convention last night, between the Hill and Lynch factions. Two Chairmen, one white and one factions. Two Chairmen, one while and one black, were selected, and both rushed for the platform, followed by their backers, 19th Chairmen remained on the stand, and organ-ized and selected delegates to St. Louis. The Hill delegates are J. M. Matthews, St., and George Granbury, Lynch delegates, J. M. Mat-thews and T. E. Richardson, No Instructions were given to them as to a candidate.

Endorsed Onny and Commended Cleveland. Towaxoo, Pa., March 5. - The Bradford County Republican Convention to-day adopted resolutions unanimously endorsing Senator Quay's candidacy for the Presidency, and com-mending the county application of the Monroe destrine in the boundary dispute.

Senator Hour with a Moustache. Senator George Frieble Hour of Massachu-

setts created a mild sensation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. There was, per-Avenue froter last evening. There was, perhaps, no intention on the part of the Worcester sage to do this. It is personal appearance was the cause. Senator from his been noted for his smooth shaven face. Last night he had a white mousticle, not a heavy one, but almost as no inceable as the late moustache of Speaker Thomas brackett Reed.

His Serene Transparency Prince Auersperg of Berlin was a passenger by the Spree, which ar-rived last night.

CLIFFORD SHOT HIS BOSS.

A DISCHARGED EMPLOYEE SEEKS REVENGE IN MURDER.

William G. Warran, Division Superintend. ent of the West Shore R. R., the Victim - Shot Twice by Edward Clifford, a Well-known Detective-Death Probable,

In revenue for his discharge Edward Clifford, formerly yard detective of the West Shore Railcond, shot Division Superintendent William G. Wattsen twice vesterday afternoon, inflicting wounds which will probably prove fatal. The shooting was done in Mr. Wattson's office, in the West Shore station at Weehawken in the presence of a stenographer, J. V. Skane. Bad blood between Clifford and Wattson

dates back to a year ago, when the superintendent had the detective discharged and the detective succeeded in getting lamself reinstated. On Wednesday Wattson again discharged Clifford, this time for neglect of our branch houses and agencies before we'll duty and drinking. With the letter know how matters stand. At present I would his dismissal in his notifying him of hand, Clifford went to Wattson vesterday and after a minute's conversation drew his pistol and shot the superintendent down. The wounded man now lies in Roosevelt Hospital with one builet in his shoulder and another in his groin. The doctors think he will not live, What first started the enmity between the two men is not certainly known. Some of the West Shore employees say that Wattson, who as superintendent of the Hudson River diis over the Weehawken yards, wanted Clifford's place for a protégé of his own. After the detective had succeeded in getting his position back in the teeth of Superintendent Wattson's order discharging him last year, the other men all told Clifford that Wattson would do for" him yet. Recently Chiford's actions imperilled his place. The detective has been drinking more than he should for a month and has not been attending to his duties closely, so it is declared. All this was known to Wattson, who has had men shadowing elliford. On Tuesday night he wrote a note dismissing Clifford. The detective got the note Wednesday morning. All that day he drank heavily. Thursday is pay day in the West shore yards and Clifford went down early in the afternoon

to draw his last pay. Having got his money, he went to the division superintendent's office, which is in a gallery overlooking the waiting room. Skane, the stenographer, was in the office. It was then | popular, about 3 o'clock. In the office is a railing and within the railing sat the superintendent. He is a small, wiry man, of about 40 years, while Clifford, who is about the same age, is large and powerfully built and an ex-prize fighter. At a signal from the superintendent, t lifford entered the railing. In his hand he carried the note of dismissal. He reached it out to the other.

to the other.
"You sent me this note," he said.
"Well, I don't want it back. It's for you-keepit," reciled Wattson.
"It's a discharge a discharge from you,"
continued the detective, speaking with an

continued the detective, speaking with an effort.

"Certainly it is," returned the other lightly.

"A discharge from me. Quite right."

He leaned back in his chair apparently enjoying the affair. He was smiling slightly. Clifford was deadly pale. Stenegrapher Skane began to realize that something out of the ordinary was going on and stopped his work to watch.

ordinary was going on and stopped his work to watch.

"I don't recognize this thing," said Clifford, staking the note above his head. "I don't recognize this as a discharge."

The other made no reply, but the smile on his fare deepened.

"I've done nothing to be discharged for, Mr., Watson," the detective went on, his tone changing. "For six years I've worked hard here, and this is what leget for it. It's no fair discharge and I won't take it."

The superintendent hooked him full in the face, but spoke no word. Scane began to feel uneasy. He wished that the superintendent would say something to break the tension. Clifford stood there hooking down at the superintendent, who was seated, in silence. Then he

intendent, who was seated, in silence. Then he intendent, who was seated, in silence. Then he tried again.
"I've spoken fair," he said: "now you speak fair to me. What's the charge against me."
Mr. Watson dain't move a mosele, unless it were that he smiled a little bit more.
"For God's sake, answer me." cried Clifford, and at the sound of his voice Skane half rose, but the superintendent laughed outright.
Probably that laugh cost him his life, With an oath Clifford whipped out his revolver from his hip pocket. Mr. Wattson is an agile man and he has nerve, instantly be took the only them down. This brought the revolver down to a line with his waist. Perhaps the muzzle was turned in; perhaps this relative the superintendent's left slie when the other pulled the trigger. Wattson's hold relaxed again, then turned and left the place, putting his revolver back is his peaket as his victim tell to the floor. At the first slot Skane had fiel to an inner office. Hearing the sound of the shots, tapt, Bean and Mr. Newkirk, who were in the next office, ran in and found the su-

of the shots, capt. Bean and Mr. Newkirk, who were in the next office, ran in and found the su-perintendent trying to get up from the floor. Blood was pouring from a would in his abdo-men and another in his shoulder. "tiet me up and get a doctor," said he, "I'm done for," ne for." As soon as possible a doctor was brought from cehnwken, who made a brief examination. "Get him to a hospital and send for his wife,"

said he.

A special train brought Mrs. Wattson down from her home in Haverstraw, and she went directly to Roosevelt Hospital, whither her hus-band had preceded her.

Meantime Clifford had been taken to the Meantime Clifford had been taken to the Weshawken police station. After the shouting he walked down stairs to the waiting room, where he met Policeman Bowen, who having heard the shots was hurrying toward the place. "Officer Bowen, I'm your prisoner," said Clif-

where he met Poleeman Rowen, who having heard the shots was hurrying toward the place. Officer Bowen, I'm your prisoner," said Chifford, stopping him.

"What is it, Ed?" said Bowen in amazzement. "You haven't shot anybody, have you?"

Clifford only nodded. Howen and Special officer Immery took the prisoner to the station house. On the way up he did not say a word, but his face was white and his hands key twitching nervously.

The pistol with which he had done the shooting was found in his pocket with five londed cartridges and two discharged ones. It is a 22-calibre revolver, the one he has carried on duty for several years. When he was in the cell ther of Police Kelly said to him:

"Clifford, this looks a bad business for you."

"I don't now how! I did it. I forget everything that happened after I got in that room."

If was arrakened before Recorder Ryer and committed to the county fail on compaint of Stenegrapher Skane to await the result of Superintendent W attson's injuries.

Coroner Bobbs went to Rossevelt Hospital at 7 octick hast hight to take an ante mortem statement, but the womened man was on the operating table under the influence of ether. He had lost consciousness after he reached the hospital and their regained it. The bullets had not been found up to a late hour.

To ail who knew Clifford the news of the shooting was attemendous surprise. There was but one expression of apinion.

"Ed. Clifford is as skind hearted, good-tempered a fellow as lives," said his friends. "If he'd hit the man with his fist but o gall a gun on him the don't seem like for.

Clifford cane to Weelnawken ten years ago from Phimoelphia, where he had been in the prize ring. He get on the police force and was but one expression of apinion.

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CITY OF MEXICO, March 5, C. F. Meek of New York this afterno a purchased the Mexico City street rallway lines, comprising about 100 nies, and resold them to Heary Butters of San rancisco. The price is understood to be \$7,-10,000 (Mexican). Butters is backed by Lon-porceoutsits. lines are to be equipped with electricity

and other improvements involving an amount that will be equal to the purchase money.

DAN TALMAGE'S SONS PAPER

Goes to Protest, and There Is Talk of a Assignment Going Over the Books,

It was known in Wall street yesterday that paper of Dan Talmage's Sons, the biggest house in the rice trade in this city, had gone to protest, and it was reported down town that the lem had made an assignment on Wednesday. The firm has branch houses in the leading tiles of this country and Europe, with agencies South America, Japan, and China. The main dice is at 115 Wall street, and the warehouse at 50 Columbia street, Brooklyn. The partner are John F., a wel, and David Talmage.

The head of the firm, John F. when seen at his residence in Brooklyn last night, admitted that the concern's affairs were n a tangled condition, but refused to make any tatement either confirming or denying the report that an assignment had been made. "We are going over the books here in the

house now," said Mr. Talmage, "and it will be 4 o'clock in the morning before we get through with this work. Then we must hear from all our branch houses and agencies before we'll rather not say anything about our business affairs, but in a day or two I may have a statement to make. This will be after I have heard from our out-of town agencies and customers. That is all I can say at present."

BISMARCK'S GRANDDAUGHTERS.

He Is Disappointed Because the Fifth Baby in His Family Is Not a Boy.

Branas, March 5, Counters Bismarck, wife of Count Herbert Bismarck, has given birth to a daughter. Prince Bismarck is keenly disappointed because the infant is not a boy ountess Marguerite Bismarck was formerly Countess Hoyos. She was married to Count Herbert at Vienna in June, 1802, and in Novemer, 1893, gave birth to a daughter, who was named Jeanne. Count William Bismarck, the Prince's second son, has three daughters. accounts for the Prince's disappointment, for as yet there is no male of the third generation to inherit the Bismarck name and properties.

TAKES BUSTERS PLACE Kentucky Republicans Numinate St. John

Boyle for Menator. LOUISVILLE, March 5.-St. John Boyle of Louisville was nominated for United States Senator by the Republicans by acclamation tonight. He is a corporation lawyer and very

BLACKMAIL LEVIED BY FIREMEN

Exemption Bought from the Precautions

Against Fire Required by Law. Fire Commissioner La Grange said yesterday that he had reason to suspect that wholesale blackmail was being levied by officials of the department on owners of hotels, theatres, factories, and similar buildings.

Money was obtained, he explained, by allow-

ng certain buildings to go without fire signals

connected with the department, fire extinguishers, and means for the prevention of fire equired by law. President La Grange maintains that factories in a large proportion of cases have escaped, and that merely a few hotels and theatres have been

compelled to comply with the law. The fire captains are greatly to blame for this," said Mr. La Grange, " for an unnecessary amount of power has been given to them in this direction. Their discretion has proven to be of the most worthless kind, and the law as a whole, has been systematically evaded. It is time that a redical change was made, and I am for vigorous measures. No time will be lost in making a searching investigation, and I will do my utmost to send any of the force found guilty of blackmail to prison."

Commissioner Ford said in regard to this statement:

statement:
"Gen, La Grange usually knows what he is "Gen, La Grange usually knows the hits the mark squarely. There is undoubtedly an opportunity for blackmail in this matter, probably greater than was ever known in the most corrupt times of Tweed, and under cover of the law. We have been for months listening to complaints of have been for months listening to complaints of the atrical managers, hotel proprietors, and others who say they have been forced to pay \$170 and \$180 a year, or such prices as the com-panies, which had heretofore held the monopoly of connection with the Fire Department, chose to levy upon them, while competitors, in their respective lines, have been either ex-cused or overlooked in the matter. In fact, the cused or overlooked in the matter. In fact, the law has not been enforced impartially. Infant asytums, blind asytums, Little Sisters of the Poor, and other institutions of a like nature have been compelled to pay for these connections, while some of our richest clubs and steamship com-panies, where hundreds of men are employed, have had their connections made without charge. The injustice of this is manifest. We propose now that the law shall be enforced, and

WEYLER BURNED IN EFFIGY.

Princeton Men Offer Un Him and the Spanish Fing on the Campus,

PHINCETON, March 5. Three hundred Princeton students turned out at 10 o'clock last night. and with tin horns, drums, and cannon crackers paraded through the streets of Princeton. Conspicuous in the procession were several tuban fines, which had been made during the afternoon for the evening's demonstration. Leading the procession was a tall collegian with an immense Spanish flag, which he trailed

on the ground behind him.

The procession marched to the rear of Witherspoon Hall. Each man drew a piece of wood from his coat, and in less than a minute there was a pile of wood four feet high on the campus. Three or four casts of kerosene were poured over the pile and a match was touched to it. A longue of flame shot up into the air, far above the heads of the crowd, who had formed in a ring round the bendire. A man jumped out of the circle of students, and, standing in the full glare of the bondire, called for a cheer for Coba.

"Ray! Ray! Ray! Tiger! Siss boom ah—
"Ray! Ray! Ray! Tiger! Siss boom ah—
cuta!" yelled the 300 men together.
Again and again the other was given, and it
chosed and recchosed from building to building,
several college proctors came up and ordered
the crowd to disperse. The men slank away
me by one, No somer had the proctors give
than, with a shout, the crowd rushed from all
irrections back to the fire. Before the proctors directions back to the fire. Before the proctors had a chances to interfere the big Spanish flag had been torn from its staff and thrown into the fire. The cheering for Cuta was renewed with redoubled vim. Sundeniy one part of the ring of students gave way. Three men, carrying a big effigy, struggled through. Around the neck of the effigy was suspended a big placard bearing the words "femeral Weyler." The efficy was tossed into the fire. As the flames shot up a big shout reso from the crowd. The cheering was renewed, and while the efficy of the Spanish referent and the flag he represented were going up in smoke.

DIED DEFENDING HERSELF.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

A YOUNG WOMAN MURDERED IN A

BUSY STREET ALMOST AT HER DOOR. Mamie Sullivan, Returning to Her Home In One of Paterson's Main Streets. Benten Almost to Death with a Coupling Pin - Found Unconscious Within Five

Minutes of the Assault Died in a Few

Hours No Cine to Her Assallant.

New Jersey added to her score of murder mys-

teries yesterday with a crime as brutal and audacious as any on the former list. Mina Muller, Phoebe Pauline, the Rahway girl, and most of the other young women whose murders have made New Jersey's crime record notorious were killed in out-of-the-way places. The young woman whose murder aroused Paterson yesterday and made half the city talk of lynching was killed in one of the city's principal streets, a street lined on both sides with houses, in which the families were still awake, and traversed by a line of trolley cars. She was found within ten feet of a room where several persons were sitting and within a dozen doors of her own home. The apparent motive for the crime was the one usually suggested when women are the vio-tims. The victim was Miss Mamie Sullivan, a young woman of the best reputation, and of an excellent position in the society of the city. She was liked by everybody, and had no enemies. Although she was somewhat richly dressed none of the valuable articles on her person was stolen and there was no indication that her assailant had searched for money. A more inexplainable mystery has not come to notice in this vicinity

for a long time.

The Sullivans live at 193 Park avenue, Paterson, which is in the middle of the block, between Graham avenue and Eighteenth street. and almost directly opposite Pennington street, which starts at Park avenue. There are two sisters and a brother besides the woman who was murdered. She was 28 years old and the eldest of the family. There are two other sisters, both married, one the wife of a Philadelphia lawyer and the other the wife of a Paterson business man. Mamie Sullivan was returnhad been ill, when she was assaulted. The only vacant lot on the block in which the Sullivans live is at the corner of Lighteenth street. On fair evenings Park avenue, which is

lighted by electricity, is a popular promenade, but on Wednesday night the wind whistled and howled. It was, if anything, stronger in Paterson than in New York, where it blew a gale. Very few persons were out. It was just about ols o'clock when Olaf Petersen passed the corner of Eighteenth street and Park avenue. He was going up the avenue toward his home. He had left her only a few moments before. Just before he reached the corner he passed a man who were a long, gray ulster and had his hat down over his eyes. The man was standing in front of the house of John Rodgers, near the corner. He turned his head as Petersen passed him, but Petersen thought nothing of that at the time. Just as he reached the corner a gust of wind struck Petersen and made him turn half around. As he did so he saw the man with the gray ulster scooting down the street toward the Midland Railroad as fast as he could. The man disappeared from view in an instant. There is a big are light at the corner of Park and Eighteenth street, but is was out. Petersen hurried on. He was within ten feet of the fence above the vacant lot when he heard feminine shricks just shead and sow two girls backing off. Then he almost stumbled over a form on the sidewalk. He saw it was a woman's. He called to the two girls who were

backing away: "Don't be afraid: it's only a lady. The wind knocked her down, I guess." "The girls were a Miss Meeney and a Miss Slevin, who were on their way home. They had taken refuge behind a tree before Peterson had finished speaking. Petersen scratched a match. The wind blew it out in an instant. He scratched another and the wind blew that out too, but in the glare of an instant he caught sight of a bloody face. The woman was within reaching distance of the front gate to the yard of James Simmons's place. Petersen stepped over the body, obened the gate, and ran up the steps. The hell of Simmons's house was out of order, and the folks inside did not hear the summons. Petersen ran down the steps and to the next house, which is occupied by Franz Ulrich. The Ulrichs' bell was out of order too. Petersen pounded on the door. The young women in the Ulrich household were afraid to go to the door for several moments. They had been talking for a week about a strange light they thought they saw in one of the front windows at night, and this knocking they associated with that light. There was a young man calling on one of the girls, and after some arging he screwed up courage to go to the door.

"Have you got a lantern?" demanded Petersen.

"Wheh hat?" asked the young man. too, but in the glare of an instant he caught that there shall be no exceptions; either this or the law must be repealed."

sen. "W-h-h-hat?" a-ked the young man. "Have you got a lantern?" demanded Peter-

sen again. "Lattern?" repeated the young man. "Lattern?" lattern?" echoed the girls and Mr. and Mrs. Lirich, who were up stairs and had come to the head of the stairs at the sound of

come to the head of the stairs at the sound of the commetion.

"Yes, a lantern," said Petersen. "There's a woman hurt out here."

"too to Simmons's." said the Uirich girls, and Petersen dashed back to the Simmons house, and this time thumsed on the door. Mr. Simmons responded, and he got a lantern. Meantime. The sexton of the Wesley Methodist Church, also bound homeward, came along. He stood at the front gate. The two girls who had screamed had crossed the street and stood on the other side. A young woman came from one of the houses there, and, stopping by them, asked what was the matter.

"Igness a woman's been killed," said Miss Meeney.

The young woman shuddered and hurrled on. She was Angela Sullivan a sister of the mursie.

Meeney.

The young woman shuildered and hurried on. She was Angela Sullivan, a sister of the murdered woman. The pessibility of the woman's being her sister Mamie never entered her mind. She hurried loone, not even mentioning to her sisters and her foother what she had seen.

Tetersen ran down the steps with the lantern and held thin the face of the woman on the walk. He saw that she woren scalakin snaque and damonds. He saw too, that she was still alive. The blood on her face was fresh, and was flowing apparently from the whole of one side of the head. The woman was lying on her breast. Her face was turned to the left. Her arms and hands were underneath her and almost straight down from her head. Petersen handed the hadern to the charth sexton, and stooping down, placed his arms around the woman's waist to raise her. She struggled and momes is "On, don't, don't; for God's sake let me up !

big efflay, struggled through. Around the neck of the efflay was suppended a big placear, bearing was received to the fire. As the diames shot up a big shout rose from the crowd. The cheering was renewed, and while the efflay of the Spanish identical and while the efflay of the Spanish identical and the flag he represented were comparison to the head of the efflay of the Spanish identical and the flag he represented were comparison to the head of the woman and carried the head and the flag he represented were comparison to the head of the woman and carried the head for the crowd. They then shot grant deep the true of the students and the head of the crowd. They then shot grant ever the irre. The put an end to the demonstration, but the scattling of the comparison to the true of the students as to the Cuban cause had been made known.

BELLIFILES CAPRICIOUS GAIF.

If Twisted Cisco's House and Carried Mrs.

Commors 1909 Feet.

Binativation, March 5. The gale last night can up some queer prants in this bown, defin the state of the students, and, in fear of his life, Mr. Chen, with his famility, countil and another of the students. Mrs. Patrix's homors of the grid woman in the head and the state of the couple had another than the family counting the woman and carried the field to the neighbour of the students and the familiary to compare the police and to the head of the police and to the head of the police and to the head of the familiary to compare the police and to the head of the familiary to compare the police and to the head of the familiary to compare the police and to the head of the familiary to compare the police and to the head of the familiary to compare the police and to the head of the familiary to compare the police and to the head of the familiary to compare the police and to the head of the familiary to compare the police and to the head of the familiary to compare the police and to the head of the familiary to compare the police and to the head of the familiary to compare the police and to the head